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CHILEAN HELICOPTERS, CREWMEN TO DEPART

PY062337 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2252 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Salta, 6 Oct (TELAM) -- Today at 1700 [2000 GMT], the two Chilean helicopters [that were being held here] and their four crewmen departed from the Oran airport for the Cadillal International Airport, in Jujuy Province, from where they will leave tomorrow for Paraguay. This was announced by Commander Roberto Gloriok, chief of the Salta-based 7th National Gendarmerie Garrison. Gloriok said that the departure of the Chilean helicopters and their crewmen was completely normal and that the reason they went to Jujuy Province is because there is an international airport there.

'INFORMAL' CONTACTS HELD WITH BRITISH DELEGATES

PY070034 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2308 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM) -- Representatives of the Argentine and British delegations to the 66th IPU Congress this afternoon held informal contacts with a view to promoting formal talks on the Malvinas Islands conflict.

A reliable source from the Argentine delegation said that the informal contacts will continue in the next few hours between the presidents of the two delegations in order to arrange a meeting for Friday, 10 October. Radical deputy Leopoldo Moreau heads the Argentine delegation and Conservative MP David Crouch heads the British delegation.

DEAD PILOT'S FATHER RETURNS FROM FALKLANDS

PY070204 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2322 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] London, 6 Oct (TELAM/EFE) -- The father of Argentine Air Force pilot Miguel Angel Gimenez, who died when his plane crashed during the Argentine-British military conflict in 1982, will request that the British Government authorize other relatives of dead Argentine soldiers to travel to the islands.

Isaias Gimenez, who attended his son's funeral on the islands, today said upon returning from Puerto Argentino that he will stay in London for a few days in order to make the above request to the British Government and to other organizations.

Gimenez conveyed his desire that the authorization be extended to parents of other Argentine soldiers who were buried at the Darwin cemetery. He said he was moved by the cordiality with which the British authorities treated him. Gimenez and his daughter Maria this afternoon arrived at a military base located in the southern part of Great Britain after a nearly 20-hour flight. He said his trip to the islands had no political connotation.

In conclusion, he said he will request that the process of finding and identifying dead Argentine soldiers be expedited, and that an agreement be reached between Great Britain and Argentina on a term, which should not be repatriation, to enable the transfer of the bodies.

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN ADDRESSES NATION ON REFORMS

PY031252 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Address to the nation delivered by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin from Government House in Buenos Aires -- date not given, recorded]

[Text] Good Evening:

Today I will submit to the different national political sectors, a document on democratic convergence. This is not a platform, or a list of problems or possible solutions. The objective of this document is to promote the discussion of the great national problems, and consequently, to join efforts in the task of achieving those objectives, which all of us, through this discussion, will establish.

I believe that the consolidation of democracy is demanding this from us, and I think a new social awareness is making this viable. In fact, one of the characteristics of these historic times is the deep change in its exterior structures, in its institutions -- although I believe that everyone understands that these sectors are experiencing one -- but also to a transformation of Argentine society's view of how it confronts its own domestic relations and its involvement at the international level.

For many years, too many years, we Argentines have perceived the outside world -- the world of the streets, of the neighborhood, of the crowds, of everything that occurs outside our homes -- as a dangerous place, filled with unknown threats. In a modern world of machinery and concrete, we remained in the Stone Age. What does this mean? Cavemen felt threatened, and only found security inside their caves. All the vast outside world was to them an unknown: hostile hordes, threatening and uncontrolable natural phenomena. Since they were aware that any incursion into this territory involved enormous risks, cavemen built up courage to leave their caves to seek their daily bread, and then quickly returned to their obscure refuges without the then-dangerous luxury of enjoying the outside world, of establishing coexistence with the outside world.

If you think about it, wasn't this to some extent the sort of life we Argentines lived for many years, if not many decades? We built a culture, a philosophy of life, a mechanism based on automatic reflexes, based on the idea that as soon as we crossed over the spiritual threshold, overcame our personal and legitimately egotistical concerns, began to think altruisticly about the nation, we would encounter only risks.

But these habits and this culture are disappearing. Today's society is made up of a multitude of men and women who, perhaps for the first time in many years, are beginning to lose their fear of what is public, who are beginning to perceive that the old security of the home also extends to the outside world.

Although shyly at first and then with great determination, we have left our homes to do something more than merely confronting fear and then running home to survive in private. We began to venture out more, to learn, to enjoy, to coexist, to participate in public life without fear. But of course, as in any public space, dangerous things continue to happen in the outside world; things that impress us; things which at times make us fearful and which we sometimes tends to emphasize more than the people of other societies who are more accustomed to public life. Nevertheless, these things impress us and sometimes concern us because now we are on the scene and we perceive them. This is what is new. This is the transformation we witness today in Argentine society. The outside world, despite its threats, is now more accessible, more hospitable. It is becoming the natural habitat of our lives.

The increasing and important presence of public activity in our lives is compelling us to reformulate our culture, to restructure our habits, and to perceive our relations with the world differently.

If this is what our society is experiencing at the domestic level, we are experiencing the same thing at the national level in our relations with the rest of the world.

If we as individuals were cavemen, our country was part of the Stone Age. It was confirmed to itself and lacked international relations. But now we are becoming more open at the international level; we are looking beyond the borders of our nation and encountering a world that had looked upon us with horror but which today requests our aid, and respects us. Today we are protagonists of important international initiatives. Our voice is heard beyond our borders, we play an important role in the United Nations, in the Nonaligned Movement, in the Cartagena Consensus, in the Contadora Support Group, and in the great effort by the Group of Six for peace and disarmament. Argentina today is part of the world. Therefore, it is now important for us to consolidate and expand, both domestically and internationally, this new familiarity we have with the outside world, with public life. This implies a new way of confronting political life.

We are leaving behind an era in which politics were part of the world of fear, and we are entering an age in which politics are becoming something personal in which politics are not equivalent to fear but rather to participation. The people, all of us, each of you, must get involved in politics. Make politics a phenomenon of coexistence. But this is an objective that can only be achieved by establishing rules of play. Without universally recognized and respected rules, the outside world ceases to be our private property and becomes a world filled with enemies.

This is what we have been saying for a long time. This is not a new idea, we have upheld this idea all our lives. The present situation is showing us the overriding need for a democratic pact that will commit us to achieving coexistence based on valid agreements and principles. I believe, and I think everyone believes, that the lack of these common denominators has been, to a great extent, the cause of our past disagreements and frustration. The will to coexist that has been shown by the Argentine people in the last 30 months allows us to believe that this democratic pact is already a fact.

I believe that despite the position of some leaders, a basic agreement of coexistence already prevails among the men and women in our country. In the last 3 years the people have supported coexistence every time they were called on to do so. Many times the Argentine people have tried to install democratic systems in the midst of the coups and de facto regimes which have damaged our national life over the last 50 years. All those efforts were short-lived and ended in failure, leaving a great deal of skepticism among the Argentine people.

We are now participants in another great effort to democratize the country, and we sincerely believe that on this occasion we have better possibilities for success than we had on previous occasions. There is evidence that the principles of tolerance, mutual respect, and social solidarity, which have been forgotten in the past, are gaining ground.

We must admit that in the past we got to know the effects of violence because there was social consensus favoring violence. We got to know authoritariansim and dictatorship because there was a consensus favoring them. What is different about this moment in history is that the consensus for authoritarianism is disappearing. There is no longer a willingness to accept the use of force in political life, although there are some political leaders who are still hostile and who do not understand this.

The Argentine people want peace, understanding, coexistence, and sharing. Experience has shown us that all paths except democracy have lead us to backwardness, decadence, and fear. Disregarding the constructive effects of coexistence is equivalent to attacking the nation. You all know that very few people disagree with coexistence, very few people oppose coexistence among Argentines. Those who oppose it are defending the interests of a few, or advocating impossible and undesirable changes. Some of them want to preserve the very privileges and systems that have caused our backwardness. There are others who advocate skepticism, contradiction, quarreling, dogmatism, and sectarianism. They want to preserve a senseless revolution. The two extremes justify each other because they both advocate violence. One wants to return to the past and the other to build an absurd future.

Most Argentine people advocate free changes in order to build a more just and equal society. As I have said, it is necessary to have clear and definite rules governing all the political and social sectors of the nation for everyone to coexist democratically and in harmony. It is necessarty to have the will to carry out economic, cultural, social, and institutional changes as a basis for coexistence. These changes will counteract the actions of those who oppose this type of coexistence.

In order to achieve coexistence it is necessary to have a different type of agreement based on a program which of course does not necessarily have to be shared by everyone. This is the issue we want to talk about. We know that our proposal for agreement has elements that can be improved, and room for participation by other people. We are not thinking of preparing a perfect formula or dictating rules for everyone, because, if we did, we would be working against the type of pluralism we would like to have.

Those who feel the urge to answer this appeal, those who feel they have to modify what I could call their burning yet patient refusal to let hope die -- even though at times this can be dangerously mistaken for resignation -- those who feel the need to keep hope alive and turn it into a constructive force, in sum, those who answer this call will realize they share ideals and aspirations in a new effort that seeks to help everyone.

I believe that the political system, the traditional party structure, and the political leaders will react properly if they agree to meet the urgent demands of our people. As I said before, our people are leaving behind the years of violence and helplessness; they are thus becoming more clearly aware of facts, they are getting a clearer picture of society, and they are beginning to modify society according to their aspirations for improvement.

In this emergency, we should not be frightened by the merciless criticism of our living standards or of our institutions. Such criticism might be a crude manner of depicting facts. This symptom reveals that our illness has so far been concealed by the deceptive mechanisms of the past, hidden behind our own fears. But now we see our fears as problems that we must solve, that is, we are subjecting them to reason. In plain words, this means major progress toward democracy built on reason.

We have a good chance of overcoming the crisis, which has now been revealed for what it really is. Three years of freedom have revealed the crisis affecting society. We are recuperating and we have a much better chance to join and overcome the isolation that we inherited from the past. We can thus begin anew, building an open society that can meet everyone's needs. [passage indistinct] distrust. Little by little and by our own will, we should identify all our problems. We should debate all the problems affecting our country. We should debate what type of political parties society needs, what kind of lawmakers, what level of participation, what kind of armed forces, how to solve the problem of violence and insecurity, how Argentina will achieve its participation in world affairs, how we will develop biotechnology, what type of country we want, and where we are heading. This is the debate we are sponsoring, this is the debate society needs. This debate will strengthen one of democracy's main pillars, the people's right to build their own future, the conscientious participation of the people, and the active and rational exercise of democracy.

The Argentine people, who have just emerged from a terrible experience in recent years, are now more sensitive to the importance of peace, tolerance, order, and freedom. They are of course also aware that our country faces a profound crisis which demands that we tackle without delay a process of transformation. We know we have reached a moment in history when it is propitious to lay the foundations for Argentina to become a modern and democratic nation, a truly sovereign nation. This calls for a program of transformation and emancipation, which we have to outline together, without pressure or urgency. Consequently, this is not a program to be outlined by a single party or by a single sector. This is a program that must be set up by those who do not accept backwardness, isolation, and dependency as conditions that cannot be modified in our country.

These difficult times must not be viewed only as times of problems, frustration, and failure. They are also times of expectation, possibilities, and challenge. Above all, they are times of challenge and, therefore, times of hope. We frequently tend to view the crisis in a mirror of negativism, lost hopes, and failure. We tend to see it as a time of painful setbacks and retreats. Such an outlook, of course, can only inspire patchwork solutions, which are in general limited and lacking in creativity. This effort will not go beyond healing wounds and making repairs. If it is not possible to completely repair the damaged limbs, there remains the possibility of resorting to prosthetics, patchwork solutions, and crutches. This timid and limited treatment is the solution offered by those who see it through a mirror of negativism.

Many Argentines, however, have understood that the crisis is not only an impairment, dysfunction, or loss, but also offers the opportunity to be creative. Many Argentines see the crisis as a new light that illuminates the present, dissipating the shadows of the past in which the crisis developed. This is a new light beaming with immense possibilities for collective inventiveness. Most Argentines are willing to contribute their efforts to the consolidation of the democratic system. Now, the word consolidation, when we speak of democracy in Argentina, must not elicit only the ideas of conservatism, respect for the status quo, or merely repairing damage. The word consolidation must call forth change, transformation, and innovation. To consolidate democracy in our country is a task that calls for daring, imagination, creativity, inventiveness. This task demands that we not fall back on old patterns of anachronistic confronations. It calls for a broad spectrum on in-depth reforms.

We call on all Argentines to join forces behind the objectives of modernizing Argentina not only to make it into a more efficient enterprise but also to bring about a fundamental democratization of our society and the state, of the economy, and of our culture.

We need a type of democracy capable of assimilating all the new experiences and of making people the main participants in society. Democracy should be expanded to reach into the daily lives of men and women who work, live, struggle and dream. Citizens have an important role to fulfill in the consolidation of our new democracy. They would like to feel democracy more closely, they would like to experience democracy in their daily interactions with other people, at work, at rest, in the public parks, on the streets and neighborhoods, and in their home life. In order to have a broader and more meaningful democracy we must exercise democracy every day of our lives.

Thus, in order to give stability and continuity to our agreement for coexistence, we must implement a decisive policy of institutional, administrative, social and economic reforms. I call on everyone to redefine the role of the state which has become an oversized obsolete apparatus with a high level of bureaucracy and inefficiency. This institutional apparatus should be reorganized. [passage indistinct]

I call on everyone to insist upon the reorganization of our economy. We must do away with privilege, corruption, and speculation and replace outdated negligence with creativity and efficiency.

I call on everyone to work for the reorganization of our public health and social security systems, because we have the responsibility to guarantee those services for everyone. I call on the Argentine people to carry out a reform of our educational system at all levels, to educate people to live in freedom so that they can face the new challenge for better production. This challenge depends more on intellectual rather than physical ability due to the great progress made by science and technology.

I call on everyone to put an end to centralism, to move the federal capital, to organize the study of the constitutional reform, to push science and technology, to democratize culture, to promote the massive development of Patagonia, and begin the canalization of the Beremejo River. I call on everyone to make an effort to build the Argentina we all want.

These reforms cannot be the work of a single party or of an isolated faction. The study, planning, and implementation of these reforms require the pluralist contribution from a convergence of wills, devoid of egocentrism from any sector, group, or faction. This contribution should be at the service of the great common enterprise of modernizing the country.

With emphasis and humility, we invite the nation to this coordination of efforts, and we do so urged on by our interest in finding possible solutions, not by the desire to impose our own ideas on those who respond to our invitation. We are not asking people to flee from reality, to escape anguish, or difficulties. We are inviting them precisely because we know what is happening, because we know that we cannot extricate ourselves for our situation merely by talking about our problems.

The description of our afflictions, no matter how appropriate and how forcefully it describes the most painful aspects of the crisis in which we are immersed, will always be superficial and incomplete. This is perhaps the most self-deceiving manner of escaping reality, of dealing with our current problems. Protest is not often the way to find solutions. We are tempted to speak of what is hurting us at the moment, in the mistaken belief that this is the only way to face reality; that anything else is simply escapism or deception.

Such a belief is just one of the many consequences of skepticism, of seeking the easy way out. To speak of what hurts sometimes casts into oblivion more essential issues; as a result, nothing is changed. At times, we get bogged down by petty conflicts, instead of taking on the authentic challenge of working to bring about transformations. Thank God, each time the number of those who fall into that trap is decreasing. This proves that the Argentines are in a process of rapid transformation. We are, however, still living under the tensions caused by the death throws of the old Argentina and the birth pangs of the new Argentina that we will build together, of the new country that will be shaped by the common effort.

I wanted to briefly explain the reason for these tensions, because I am convinced by the Argentines, each man, woman, and child I meet, that the people have faith and hope, but it is still necessary to dispel skepticism, to vanquish doubts. Only in this way can we together gather sufficient strength to build the country of which we dream.

I am convinced that a different Argentina is dawning over the horizon. Nevertheless, as I extend this invitation to assume a commitment to build, I have my doubts about those who will say that I am speaking of things that do not matter, of things that have no bearing on their current difficulties. I know that some leaders will have this reaction, and I regret it. But again I am comforted by my conviction that the number of Argentines who will react in that way is dwindling. I am not seeking applause, just as I am not shunning criticism. I only hope that we can all agree on this new way of capitalizing our common effort. I hope we can look at what we have left behind and enjoy what we have accomplished, without moaning about what we have not yet done.

We should be capable of looking at the problems with the certainty that we will solve them. We must understand what the obstacles are and how to overcome them, with boldness, courage, and without longings for the easy life that we cannot yet lead. This is my wish and the reason for my enthusiasm, which once again I ask you to share with me. I know that the Argentine people, who are some of the best people in the world, will give the right answer to my appeal. Thank you, very much.

Democratic Convergence Proposal

PY042100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0111 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight released a Democratic Convergence Proposal that is intended to introduce in-depth reforms in the country's political and institutional affairs. It is based on the ethical and political premise of providing a maximum of equality and a maximum of freedom. These objectives are contained in a 71-page, 10-chapter document that the government distributed tonight to the country's main political forces.

After noting the importance of a pact of guarantees, which should be agreed on by all political sectors in order to adopt a general set of rules of the democratic game, the document proposes to search for deeper agreements among the participants in the democratic system so it can introduce reforms which modernize the country's structures and extend democratic participation all the way down to the citizens'daily affairs. This implies in-depth reforms. We refer to this when we speak of the need to found a Second Republic, the proposal says.

The reforms are oriented in the three basic directions: political-institutional reforms, socioeconomic reforms, and educational reforms. The implementation of reforms in these three basic directions will permit the Argentine society to have an influence on the rest of the world, putting Argentina back on course.

The document proposes that the political-institutional reforms be tackled first, focusing on the modernization and decentalization of the state. It says that reforms of the judiciary, military, federal, and administrative systems, as well as those aimed at strengthening the role of Congress and reviewing the Constitution should be included in this area.

Second, the document points out that in order to transform economic and social structures it is necessary to agree on guidelines to be followed for reorganizing the country's productive activities, which are in need not only of reactivation but also of an overhauling of production methods. To this effect, it proposes to modify labor relations to make them more flexible and participatory, to modernize the social security system, and to institute a health insurance system for the entire population.

Third, the document gives basic strategic importance to educational reform, which should be directed at providing free and autonomous education to the citizens, who will thus be prepared for a democratic way of life and for undertaking the country's modernization.

The document, which will serve as a working paper for discussion among the main political forces, stresses that agreement on reform programs requires agreement on objectives and aspirations (...) in order to draw up a national plan based on the premise of transformation in freedom. It then states that the proposal is not meant to forge a homogeneous ideological body.

In defining the fundamental objective of this plan, the document indicates that the idea of a just society, as an alternative to a society in crisis, calls for a social pact based on the dual principle of freedom and equality. At the core of this ethic of solidarity lies this dual principle, which implies the obligation to improve the situation of the less privileged, the document adds.

To pull out of the current crisis and to attain the objectives set forth, the document proposes an agenda for discussion, which includes institutional reform; economic transformation; the modernization of the labor, social, and educational mode's the assimilation of new scientific and technological advances; the democratization of education; and a new relationship for Argentina with the rest of the world.

Regarding institutional reform, it is stated that one of the primary goals should be to strengthen the federal system in order to return to the provinces the effective exercise of their originally autonomous powers. The proposed transfer of the nation's capital, as part of an overall plan of balanced development, should be considered part of this effort.

As for choosing a site for the new capital, regional aspirations must be weighed, aiming at [words indistinct] and an effective integration of Patagonia and the ocean territories. It then points out that the Viedma-Carmen de Patagones urban area stands out as an appraopriate site.

Referring to the possibility of a constitutional reform, the document proposes a formula that includes characteristics of the presidential and the parliamentary systems, thus allowing Congress to have direct and effective participation in the managment and control of the affairs of state, as well as allowing the existence of more flexible institutional mechanisms to cope with changes in any given social and political circumstance.

The document also speaks of reviewing and improving the legal order which, instead of the current array of special statutes that only creates privileges, should have a general character to allow the exercise of rights and the fulfillment of obligations, by streamlining regulations that only serve to curb the citizens' initiative and creativity, and by rooting out technical defects. It also proposed the insitution of orally conducted trials and the reform of the Attorney General's office and functions.

Military reform is also proposed in order to overcome the state of segregation under which the Argentine military has lived in recent years. The document expressed the need for military education to be imparted on the same basis as civilian education. This should be instrumental in making the military feel like full members of an egalitarian, democratic society, without cultures that are compartmentalized by sector. It points out the need to offer military personnel opportunties for technical training that will enable them to get acquainted with modern war material, the operation of which requires a combination of military professionalism and scientific know-how.

In the chapter on economic transformation, the document expressed the intention of gradually reversing the process of a declining standard of living that the economic crisis inflicted on broad segments of the working class. It also proposes that employment opportunites be expanded; that the lowest salary brackets be raised; and that, along with those primary objectives, a policy of food relief and social assistance be instituted to alleviate the hardships of the most neglected and vulnerable groups.

This chapter enumerates the challenges that must be met to promote development, including encouraging growth by allocating more resources to investments. It recognizes that the foreign debt stands as a formidable barrier to our spirit of enterprise. It notes the need to establish a dynamic and competitive industry, strongly oriented toward exports. It calls for strengthening agricultural development; for giving the state the role of orienting, organizing, and stimulating the Argentine economy, and for reducing the disparities caused by prolonged stagnation. The document says that the guidelines for economic transformation will ensure a different future for the country, although in order to do this it will be necessary to bring inflation under control and to consolidate price stability.

In the area of labor, the Democratic Convergence Proposal calls for a thorough reform, so that labor relations can keep up with changes in productive activities, and provisions can be made to move from the present situation in which the state regulates those relations to another situation in which labor and employers have full autonomy to govern those relations.

It adds that the right to strike will have to exist within the exact terms in which the Constitution defines it, noting that the state cannot continue to play the permanent role of arbitrator. It must take up the task of reviewing the rights and guarantees to do away with distortion.

Likewise, it calls for the democratization of union organizations and the streamlining of their structures, stimulating the participation of the other social sectors. The document says that collective bargaining is a fundamental mechanism for improving the standard of living and the working conditions of wage earners, as well as for settling conflicts.

In noting the importance of strong trade unionism as an element of a modern state, the document warns against the politicization of the labor movement and its subordination to any political party. it says that the labor unions should be in a position to participate, as important representatives of the workers' interests, in price and salary planning bodies. They should have access to information on the entrepreneurial problems. The factory of the future must be thought of not only as a place of production but also as a place of individual and social improvement.

The document says that a social policy in tune with the present historical times should guarantee the exercise of the ethics of solidarity, in a process leading to increasing the mechanisms of participation in decisionmaking regarding the allocation of resources. This way of viewing social policy is intended to stimulate actions and programs aimed at elevating levels of social well-being and an adequate quality of family life, the documents add.

Those programs should address high-priority needs of the people such as education, housing, food, health, security, leisure, access to cultural activities, services for children, youth, old people, and disabled people. This policy also contemplates a new system of social assistance for the elderly, noting that the socioeconomic changes and increasing life expectancy, which have altered the traditional family structures, have made the need for such assistance more pressing for a larger number of people.

The document adds that the retired people must be considered as positive, necessary members of the community; as participants in the task of building society. We must avoid discriminatory actions against specific age groups.

In the chapter concerning educational reforms, it states that for practical and ethical reasons (...) we must emphasize the need to institute an educational system that would guarantee a high quality education and one open to everyone. We must also state that education should be directed to promoting democracy and freedom, changes and solidarity.

The document adds that scientific and technological development will play an essential role in building a modern, democratic, solidarist society in Argentina. It states that although we have suffered a major setback, we can still succeed because we have the human resources and cultural tradition needed to overcome stagnation. Science and technology, it states, should seek to resume their specific roles of promoting reforms in other national sectors.

Regarding cultural democratization, the document states that the objective is to give increasingly large sectors access to cultural activities, emphasizing creative endeavors.

In line with the new Argentine (?position) in the world, the document says it should be redefined on the basis of full sovereignty, self-determination, and equitable integration within the interenational system, emphasizing the urgent need to achieve Latin American integration.

The document points out that greater autonomy must be sought through the implementation of a rational and sensible foreign policy, adding that Argentina must at the same time make it very clear that it is a Western country which advocates pluralist democracy and believes in freedom. It says that Argentina is a nonaligned country which does not belong to any military bloc. It goes on to emphasize that Argentina belongs to the South that has been excluded from the mainstream of technological progress, organized production and high-level trade.

The document concludes by calling for political convergence around this essentially change- and freedom-seeking program. It is a program that goes beyond the proposals of those who insist on holding on to dogmas of the past. This program is prompted by the awareness that existed at the time of the country's founding and which Argentina is experiencing again today.

The document emphasizes that for democracy to be reaffirmed all social organizations without exception must put themselves at the service of the common good, without giving up their ideological principles. Youth must play a special role in this endeavor.

Without downplaying the value of spontaneous participation, the document urges all political, labor, business and social welfare organizations to chart positive courses of action for their own organizations as a means of doing away, once and for all, with the elitism of some and the exclusion of others.

The call for a convergence concludes by stating that we must come together to jointly draw up the basic guidelines for our progress toward a process of change capable of helping us fulfill the inalienable objective of consolidating democracy as a way of life and making it possible once again to hope for a better future.

POLICE BUST LARGE DRUG TRAFFICKING NETWORK

PY062217 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM) -- The Buenos Aires Provincial Police have broken up the most important network of international drug traffickers which, to date, has ever been discovered in Argentina. The police also seized approximately 70 kg of very pure cocaine and arrested 8 members of what is known in criminal circles as the brains of the organizations.

The investigation, which has been termed as a lengthy one by police sources, has put an end to the activities of the network, which operated in Uruguay, Bolivia and Chile, in addition to Argentina. It also carried out other criminal activities, such as the forgery of money and the theft of vehicles on a large scale. [passage omitted]

Police Chief Commissioner Bronislao Rogosz, who did not want to give more details of how many people were arrested, their names, or the exact amount of cocaine that has been seized, because the investigation continues, did acknowledge that the organization is possibly the largest that has ever been broken up in Argentine territory. He confirmed that the captured criminals belong to the top leadership of the network and stated that it has extensive international connections. He also stated that Interpol has been informed, because more arrests have to be made in various parts of the world. [passage omitted]

Rogosz also revealed that the police established during the investigation that the seized cocaine was not processed in Argentina, and therefore it must have entered Argentina from a foreign country. [passage omitted]

REPORTERS RECEIVE THREATS IN HUANCHACA CASE

PY061409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, Oct 4 (AFP) -- The editor of the morning daily HOY today reported here that Bolivian journalists Silvana Ruiz and Ivan Miranda, who this morning published a report on the investigations being conducted by a congressional committee concerning the Huanchaca case (drug trafficking and killing of three people), have received death threats from unidentified individuals.

The newspaper, which is circulated throughout Bolivia, states that the journalists received phone calls from Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, where the investigations are being conducted. The callers expressed their rejection of the published article and issued threats against the editors because of the disclosures made in the article.

The journalists, after publishing statements made by Bolivian Police Commander General Julio Bargas Soto, Air Force General Jaime Zegada, Air Force General Jorge Moreira, Anti-narcotics Police Chief Colonel German Linares, and other people, conclude by stating that Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has been lenient. The journalists add that the Bolivian authorities were unaware of the actions of the U.S. troops and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) experts and of the existence of two commandos, a U.S. commando and a Bolivian commando, which were operating without coordination.

The Huanchaca case started on 5 September 1986 when zoologist Noel Kempf, pilot Juan Cochmanidis, and guide Franklin Parada were killed by drug traffickers near the largest pure cocaine processing and trafficking center in Bolivia. The Bolivian and U.S. troops were paradoxically slow in their actions to repress the drug traffickers and rescue the victims.

POLICE UNITS TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY061358 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Speaking in the city of Cochabamba, National Defense Minister Fernando Valle has stated that drug trafficking is affecting the country's domestic security. He also said the government is determined to eradicate this scourge using the specialized police units, but not the Armed Forces. The national defense minister stated that with the logistical support of the Armed Forces it will be possible to eradicate the ever-increasing drug trafficking actions.

We will not worry about circumstantial situations, and we will fight so that Bolivia and the Cochabamba people are freed from drug trafficking, the national defense minister added.

Fernando Valle reasserted that the Armed Foreces will not join the struggle against drug trafficking but will supply the necessary logistical support as they have always done. Valle noted that Cofadena [Armed Forces National Development Corporation], Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia], and nearly 50 other Bolivian cooperative organizations are working in Araras to prevent the peaceful Brazilian infiltration of Bolivian territory.

The Armed Forces are working, pursuing the tenets and principles of the Bolivian Constitution to safeguard the national territory.

ITAMARATY WELCOMES U.S. DECISION, NAMES ENVOY

PY070340 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Video shows announcer introducing Itamaraty Secretary General Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima who, in a separate clip, is interviewed by an unidentified reporter on 6 October in Brasilia -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Government has put off a decision on commercial sanctions against Brazil. U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter this evening released an official note announcing that the decision will be made at the end of the year.

The note says that President Ronald Reagan believes that the Brazilian computer market policy is unfair. But he decided to delay the decision on the possible adoption of commercial sanctions because he has confidence that the United States and Brazil will continue to talk in search of a satisfactory solution. However, President Reagan has adopted a temporary measure: He ordered Clayton Yeutter to tell the GATT, which regulates international trade, that the U.S. Government intends to increase tariffs on some Brazilian products. The objective of this measure will be to compensate for the decrease in U.S. sales to Brazil caused by the computer market policy. In Brasilia, Itamaraty warmly welcomed the U.S. decision.

[Begin recording] [Flecha de Lima] For us, the best thing would have been to close the matter.

[Reporter] Did Brazil make any concessions that may have prompted the U.S. decision?

[Flecha de Lima] I believe we made a considerable political effort to show that our laws are not against any country. [end recording]

The relations between Brazil and the United States, for which the computer market closure and the foreign debt are now top issues, have never been as important as they are now. The Brazilian Government today released the name of someone who will play a key role in U.S.-Brazilian relations. Paulo Henrique Amorim filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Amorim] It was confirmed in Brasilia today that the new Brazilian ambassador to the United States will be (Marcilio Marques Moreira), who previously served as a diplomat in Washington when the Brazilian mission was headed by (Walter Moreira Salles). (Marques Moreira) was later appointed Unibanco director for international affairs. Unibanco is (Moreira Salles') bank.

The naming of (Marques Moreira) has a very clear meaning: President Sarney will renegotiate the foreign debt with moderation and wisdom, without any pretense of bravery; that is (Marques Moreira's) style. (Marques Moreira) became a friend of President Sarney through Odilo Costa Filho, who was a journalist, a poet, a member of the Brazilian academy of letters, and a kind of intellectual mentor of the president, or a nice older brother. Now, with the appointment of (Marques Moreira), the president has also paid tribute to his dead friend. [passage omitted] [end recording]

NEW AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN HAVANA

PY062311 Brasilia EBN in Portuguese 2230 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, 6 Oct (EBN) -- Brazilian Ambassador Italo Zappa, who arrived in this capital yesterday, will present this credentials to the Cuban chief of state on Thursday, 9 October. Zappa will be the first Brazilian ambassador in Cuba since 1964 when the two countries broke off diplomatic relations. Cuban-Brazilian relations were resumed this year by President Sarney. The Cuban ambassador to Brazil, Jorge Bolanos, also departed for Brazil last weekend.

TUCANO TRAINING PLANES SOLD TO ARGENTINA

PY041429 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Oct 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Brazil and Argentina yesterday signed a $42-million contract for the sale of 30 T-27 Tucano military training planes. These lines are manufactured by the Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise (Embraer) in Sao Jose dos Campos, 97 km northeast of Sao Paulo. Fifteen T-27 units will be delivered to the Argentine Air Force (FAA) before the end of the year, and the other 15 units in 1987. The price tag of a Tucano plane on the international market is $1.4 million. [passage omitted]

Under a contract clause, Embraer is required to supply spare parts and technical assistance to the FAA. It has also agreed that Argentine pilots will be trained by instructors from the Brazilian Air Force (FAB).

MINISTER ADVOCATES RESTRUCTURE OF STEEL INDUSTRY

PY021532 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[By Mirian Oliveira]

[Text] Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Jose Hugo Castelo Branco has said that unless the Brazilian Iron and Steel, Inc [Siderbras] is immediately reorganized, Brazil will become an importer rather than an exporter of steel. Siderbras has a debt of $17 billion, which represents 17 percent of the Brazilian foreign debt. Minister Castelo Branco said that the reorganization of Siderbras has to be extensive and serious. According to him, in addition to the risk of having to import steel, Brazil would not receive other foreign investments owing to lack of raw materials like steel.

[Begin Castelo Branco recording] What concerns me, what I deem serious, is the fact that all investors who visit our ministry, and who visit companies, want to make sure that the supply of steel for their enterprises is secure. Until Siderbras is reorganized, no one will believe that we are able to supply steel to those enterprises willing to invest in Brazil. The reorganization, therefore, it indispensable and essential to attract new, large investments to the country. No one will make large investments in a country that has no steel or electricity. [end recording]

Minister Castelo Branco also commented on the strike being staged by the National Iron and Steel Company workers in Volta Redonda. He said that the strike has a highly subversive political objective because it affects the vital foodstuffs industry. Owing to the strike, the tin plate used for canning food is not being produced. Castelo Branco also said that the government will protect the rights of those willing to work, and concluded by saying that most Volta Redonda metalworkers are against the strike.

MINISTRY SAYS HELICOPTER INCIDENT OVERCOME

PY070046 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has announced that the problem over the emergency landing of two private helicopters in Argentine territory has been fully overcome. Pablo Valdes, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, has stated that the incident has been fully resolved and that the pilots have traveled to Paraguay.

The spokesman added that the problem was caused by a bad weather front that confused the pilots. He stated the area where the incident occurred is covered with jungle and there are two rivers: the Pilcomayo, which is a border river between Argentina and Paraguay, and the Bermejo, which is located in Argentina.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said it was only after the helicopters had landed that the pilots discovered they were in Argentina. The pilots presented themselves to the border patrol and they had to remain in the city of Oran because of a technical problem.

In conclusion, the spokesman stated that the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires has released a denial that the Chilean pilots allegedly were carrying out spying activities. [passage omitted]

CUADRA SAYS SANCTIONS WOULD DELAY DEMOCRATIZATION

PY070138 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Relay from La Moneda by Eliana Henriquez]

[Excerpt] During a lecture on the current political situation, Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Cuadra today said that the Chilean Government might be forced to slow the transition toward democracy if international economic sanctions were imposed on Chile.

Cuadra, who was lecturing at the Providencia Cultural Institute, said the economic sanctions will force the government to adopt major political decisions that might slow the rate at which the transition proceeded over the past 18 months. He added that the process was slower in 1983 and 1984 because of the recession which caused unemployment and impoverishment. The minister remarked that political decisions deserve careful consideration and should not be made when there are problems.

Concerning the possibility of the World Bank refusing to grant credits to Chile because of political reasons, Cuadra said: We are clearly aware of the consequences. There will be impoverishment, and this might force us to take major political measures. He added that if the world is concerned about the transition in Chile, the best thing to do is not to hinder it. If they want to stop it, the best thing they can do is [words indistinct]. However, he expressed the government's hope that the decisions on economic issues will not be based on political criteria. [passage omitted]

ARMY DISRUPTS 2 M-19 CELLS; LEADERS ARRESTED

PA032027 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Two new blows against urban cells of the leftist M-19 have been inflicted during the last few hours by Army troops in Magdalena and Santander Departments, where they captured M-19 leaders and confiscated firearms, ammunition, documents, and other elements.

Authorized spokesmen for the Army and the Defense Ministry reported that an urban M-19 cell that had been operating in Magdalena Department had been dismantled. Two of its leaders were captured and weapons and documents belonging to that subversive organization were captured.

A spokesman for the police F-2 reported that after patient investigation and surveillance, a house was searched in the El Pando neighborhood, south of Santa Marta.

In building No. 18 in city block 69, Jose Manuel Quintero Marquez and Luis Carlos Hernandez Borja, well-known activists for that leftist organization, were captured. The F-2 spokesman reported that hoods, M-19 slogans, books, ammunition, guerrilla manuals, and other elements being investigated by security forces were found there.

In Santander Department, an Army spokesman reported that troops searched "La Cristalina" farm in the Cutija Corregimiento, in the Lebrija Municipality, where an M-19 base operated.

The Army found shotguns, revolvers, ammunition, police and military uniforms, secret documents belonging to the M-19 and other items which are being investigated by security forces. The blow against the M-19 in Santander is the second one in the last 5 days, after capturing four of its activists in the foiled kidnapping of businessman Sergio Serrano Diaz in the Gaitan neighborhood of Bucaramanga.

This occurred Saturday, and law enforcement forces confiscared rifles, carbines, pistols, chemical and fragmentation grenades, camping equipment, and light trucks.

It was also reported that at Pozo Colorado, at Maicao, Guajira, troops of the Rondon group performing search operations confiscared automatic weapons, telescopic rifle sights, ammunition clips, and other items including two light trucks, one with Venezuelan license plates, at a house apparently minutes before Army troops arrived. [sentence as published]

BRIEFS

VISAS FOR COLOMBIA -- As a result of recent agreements signed by Mexico, Colombia, and Panama, all Panamanians and Mexicans traveling to Colombia as of 6 October will be required to have entrance visas, the Administrative Department of Security of Colombia announced on 4 October in Bogota. Other Colombian sources reported that the tourism visas now required from Panamanians, Mexicans, and Colombians to visit the respective countries will serve as a more effective control for preventing narcotics trafficking. [Summary] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Oct 86 PA]

PLRA'S SAGUIER IMPRISONED FOR SEDITION

PY032156 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 2 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported today in this capital that the state attorney general of the Paraguayan courts has imprisoned the political opponent Miguel Abdon Saguier, an Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) leader, who was detained for sedition.

The legal action against Saguier, which is regarded by his followers as political harassment in view of his mobilization of PLRA supporters, was based on comments to the press in which Saguier stated that an armed struggle against lengthy tyrannies is possible (obviously referring to President General Alfredo Stroessner's administration which surpasses these decades). [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC MISSION BRINGS ANSWERS FROM WASHINGTON

PY062205 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Oct 86 p 6

[Excerpt] Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion yesterday returned from Washington where he headed the Paraguayan Economic Mission, which went to submit their Economic Reactivation Plan to the international financial institutions. Minister Ugarte said that the contacts made by the delegation with the IMF and IBRD, and later with Banque Worms, were "extremely satisfactory."

The results of those contacts mean that previously granted credits will be henceforth disbursed, new lines of financing will be granted, and technical consultation services will be provided for the plan's implementation.

In view of the acceptance of the different guarani-dollar rates of exchange instigated under the Economic Reactivation Plan, the Inter-American Development Bank has decided that the projects that are under way be completed within a 6-month period. The IMF has offered its support in our country's negotiation of payment of our foreign debt. The IRDB has promised not only financial assistance, but cooperation from its experts in analyzing the projects proposed in the plan, and help in implementing the entire Economic Reactivation Plan. [passage omitted]

SHEVARDNADZE ON NICARAGUA, U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

PA050305 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0140 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] We are in contact with Jorge Rocha by telephone from the Foreign Relations Secretariat. Come in Jorge.

[Begin Rocha recording] Thank you and good evening. A press conference with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has just concluded. He said there are no military councils [consejos militares] in Nicaragua and that any reporter can see this for himself by going there. Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union aids and supports Nicaragua as much as possible. He also said there have not been or are military forces [as heard] and that he is sure the international community will not allow an armed U.S. intervention. He said further the outlook for peace in the region is good. Every country is entitled to choose its own path of development and no one can rightly intervene in Nicaragua, even if the country is socialist.

Referring to the Gorbachev-Reagan summit, Shevardnadze said summits are necessary and serious talks are being held, and that this is good and encouraging. He added no one could tell where the meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev would lead. It is a serious political effort to reach accords. He stressed: no one could predict the result of such a meeting. We will expand on this information later. [end recording]

No Plans for Military Aid

PA050355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Oct (EFE) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said here today the Soviet Union has no military plans for Nicaragua and that his country has not aided and is not currently aiding Nicaragua militarily.

During a press conference, the foreign minister said the international community "will not permit a military intervention in Nicaragua." He added: "There are still many unexplored alternatives to avoid the worst."

Shevardnadze pointed out that "there is reason for some optimism" regarding the peace process in Central America. He praised the work of the Contadora Group, which seeks a peaceful, negotiated solution to the cirsis in the area. [passage omitted]

Shevardnadze said "all the peoples of the world have the right to determine their own destinies," adding that "anyone thinking that Nicaragua -- even if it is socialist -- constitutes a danger for the United States is naive."

"We are materially helping Nicaragua, we definitely support the Sandinist revolution the best we can. The USSR does not plan to install bases in Central America nor in other parts of the region, contrary to what the United States is doing in establishing bases around our territory," he added.

He said a "solution in Central America would not be difficult if it were a matter of agreements among the governments of the zone, instead of a plan to destroy the legitimate government of Nicaragua."

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, who will end his visit to Mexico tomorrow morning, said the main result of his visit to Mexico is to have reached with Mexican authorities "a higher level of mutual understanding and trust."

He said he was very impressed with the conversation he had with president Miguel de la Madrid and he added that bilateral relations between Mexico and the USSR "are assuming a more dynamic aspect on a wide variety of issues. We want to increase our cooperation in politics, economics, commerce, culture, technology, and science."

Shevardnadze, who will leave tomorrow for Cuba, where he will stay a few hours, termed that Caribbean country as "marvelous, with very interesting social processes."

Troops to Leave Afghanistan

PA050335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (EFE) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed here today that the Soviet Union will begin to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan soon, but he did not give a specific date for the start of the operation.

In a press conference, he said that the Soviet Union "has been responding with specific measures to the accords reached during the Geneva negotiations. The rest depends on the other side, Pakistan. The term presented has been for Pakistan not to intervene in Afghanistan's domestic affairs."

Shevardnadze denied this decision, announced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, would be used to pressure the U.S. Government on the latter's policy regarding Nicaragua. "That is something else," he added.

Shevardnadze said at the end of his trip to Mexico early tomorrow he will leave for Cuba, where he will hold a "working visit of a few hours duration."

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT USSR, ARRANGE SUMMIT

PA061744 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Report by Jorge Tenorio Jimenez]

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Serogeyev has said that the treat of a nuclear war is great. He added that in the face of this reality, his government wishes to strengthen its relations with Mexico because both nations have a lot in common.

Sergeyev reported that during the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, it was decided that Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will travel to Moscow next year to set a date for a Mexican-Soviet summit.

Sergeyev stated that his country has made large-scale proposals to resolve the arms problem, but that the United States has not responded. He added that world peace depends on the United States now.

PROTESTS BY GOVERNMENT TO U.S. 'EVIDENTLY WEAK'

PA061707 Panama City QUIBO GRAFICO in Spanish 2-9 Oct 86 p 2

["Memo From the Editor"]

[Text] In spite of the repeated protests by the national government and its lapdogs against the meddling of the [U.S.] Senate in the domestic affairs of the country, these protests are evidently weak because, from the first day that the charges were made until today, the government has not expelled from Panamanian territory any CIA agent, and -- on the contrary -- the government brags about a frank understanding between the DEA and the Defense Forces. Thus, the protests made for several months are absurd, because General Manuel Antonio Noriega -- target of the Senate charges -- has said that these charges do not represent the feelings of the U.S. Government, and that the Panamanian and U.S. Governments are on a "honeymoon." The important thing of this whole issue is that each day we Panamanians are becoming more politically mature, because there are very few politicians now who can confuse us, and because each day we learn better that in this country the problem of sovereignty continues being the hobbyhorse that is galloping according to the interests of the rulers.

PERUVIAN SENATORS DEMAND HALF PIA VESTA CARGO

PA061957 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 6 Oct 86 p 5

["Leaks and Tips" column]

[Text] The Peruvian Army is demanding from the Panamanian Government 50 percent of all weapons seized from the Pia Vesta ship, which have a declared value of $6 million; thus $3 million would correspond to them. Six senators already have arrived in Panama, among them a military man, who said they have come to investigate all matters regarding the Pia Vesta. The claim from the Peruvian "cachacos" [police] is based on Panamanian law, which grants 50 percent of confiscated contraband to the informer, and since they reported these weapons... [ellipses as published]

ABADIA ON TREATY IMPLEMENTATION ANNIVERSARY

PA020316 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 12b, 8a

[Address by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias' on the 7th anniversary of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties]

[Text] Today we commemorate the first 7 years of the Torrijos-Carter treaties' implementation and, as on previous anniversaries, the commemoration of this date pulls our conscience in two different directions, given the historical reality and our current circumstances.

First of all, we must render homage to the memory of the most prominent figures of our different republican generations, who led the struggle for the full enforcement of Panamanian sovereignty throughout our national territory, and for the perfection of our independence and identity as a nation.

General Omar Torrijos Herrera demands from us a particularly special tribute on 1 October, because he was the man who carried on the efforts of so many illustrious fellow citizens, and who lifted to the work the torch which burned at the 9 January martyrs' tombs.

However, if the Panamanians recall today all our great achievements, we must also make an inventory of all that is yet to be done, of all the tasks which we must carry out, and of all the responsibilities that we have to fulfill.

Gen Torrijos once summarized the historical situation which would arise when the treaties were enforced, and his words have been quoted countless times; he said: "We have advanced, but the struggle continues." Those simple words encompassed the magnitude of his legacy as our leader, who carried our flag along part of the road which history has demanded that we travel. Nevertheless, he recognized, with his visionary foresignt and customary humbleness, that 1 October 1979 was not the end of that road; it was only a crossroads, a new point of departure.

I do not think that it is appropriate to discuss, in a situation like this, the violations to the 2977 treaties, which have offended Panama's dignity and negatively affected the Panamanians' interests. The national government has been reporting with renewed zeal and determination, in all the international forums, the illegal injustice which is being perpetrated against our country, and these reports are only the beginning of the new struggle which we have begun.

Furthermore, your support is clear evidence of the vigilant attitude and zealous patriotism with which you follow everything concerning the canal treaties' implementation; your support also indicates the anger which you undoubtedly feel about the fact that our legitimate right may be thwarted and violated by the sector which has the strength to impose its will on the sector which, at a given time, believed in good faith that the canal treaties would be faithfully implemented.

Therefore, upon pointing out that double significance for the date we commemorate today, I invite you to join me in reasserting our decision to pick up our fallen leader's flag, repeating always that the struggle will continue until the last stake of foreign domination disappears from our land.

EL SALVADOR

UNION-LED DEMONSTRATION DRAWS THOUSANDS

PA051404 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1917 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Thousands of Salvadorans marched along the major streets of San Salvador today to demand a peaceful solution to the country's armed conflict from the Jose Napoleon Duarte government. Approximately 50,000 people began a demonstration in the capital this morning, despite the presence of security corps throughout the city.

At 1030 a.m., shortly before the start of the demonstration organized by the primary labor union, the National Union of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS), its leaders labeled the Duarte government as "antidemocratic and terrorist" for trying to boycott the demonstration. UNTS leader Marco Tulio Lima said that "Duarte does not want to listen to his people. He does not want to end the war but rather to deepen the conflict," Tulio Lima said.

Aristides Mendoza, also of the UNTS, told the press that he had to cross six police barricades and show his identity papers to get to the Cuscatlan Park, where the march was to begin. "The government and security corps have tried to spread terror among the people so they do not express themselves and condemn this totally undemocratic position," Mendoza said.

Guillermo Rojas, another leader of the UNTS, a group which claims to have 250,000 members, stated "the Duarte government is accusing us of being destabilizers, of spreading chaos in the country. However, our requests are logical. We want talks and better conditions for the workers."

The UNTS leaders who led the demonstration carried a huge banner which read: "Patriotic march for peace and a solution to the conflict and the workers' demands."

Among the first group of demonstrators were the workers of the polyclinic hospital, Inmosa, who have been on strike for 1 month. Various unions, teachers, students, and peasants from many organizations and cooperatives in the country also participated.

The demonstrators shouted: "Shoulder to shoulder, arm to arm, down with the packaged swindle," referring to the taxes imposed by the government, which they felt are to finance the war.

PDC Statement on Protests

PA050231 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA 4 Oct 86 p 19

[Statement issued by the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party entitled "Clarifying Stances"; in San Salvador on 4 October]

[Text] Begin a responsible political institution, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] feels it is its duty to clarify and guide the Salvadoran people on certain political events happening in the country.

In recent days, the Salvadoran people have witnessed the mobilization of several professional trade union and other strictly political organizations. They have taken advantage of the democratic opening our government has fostered to promote activities, many of which are not democratically inspired, while others are outside the country's laws.

Clearly, the proposals made by these organizations are similar to or the same as those made by the FMLN-FDR terrorist fronts. The proposals are not merely to solve specific problems but to go a step further and suggest apparent solutions to the political, military, economic, and social problems our country is experiencing. However, deep down, these organizatons want to destabilize the government and the democratic process. With their proposals, these organizations clearly reflect their allied stance -- whether consciously or not -- with the country's ultraleft terrorists. In addition, it is worth noting that the right is pleased by the demands, strikes, and disturbances created by ultraleftist groups. It is their game to cunningly publish aspects that are destabilizing for the democratic process advancing in our country at a great sacrifice by the people.

This strategy stems from the tremendous political and military weakness. By scoffing at the most dearly felt aspirations of the Salvadoran people, they demonstrated -- by not attending the meeting in Sesori, a meeting to discuss mechanisms that could lead to peace -- that they were using the talks for tactical reasons. This weakness, and the internal contradictions within the FMLN commanders, have prompted these organizations to renew their strategy to build a massive urban front that would serve to express their poltical and ideological views, and also to conduct acts of provocation to destabilize the government and the truly democratic organizations. They seek to break the people's commitment to democracy and destroy the foundations of the de jure state in our country.

To be sure, this strategy will not yield the expected results because the Salvadoran people have matured politically and will not be deceived by false leaders. In addition, the internal composition of the antidemocratic organizations is so heterogeneous -- as it comprises rightwing sectors, corrupt and finished leaders, and ghost organizations, all of them with conflicting interests -- that its actions can only be explained in terms of an opportunistic desire to destroy the trust and sacrifice of the people to attain liberty, social justice, and peace.

In addition, these organizations have expressed their irrational opposition to the measures which the government took with the clear intent of benefitting the majority of the Salvadoran people. For example, the United to Rebuild Plan and the package of tax measures aim to balance the cost of the war, which until now had been shouldered by the poorest sectors. Now those that have more will also have to pay.

In view of the above, the PDC calls on its followers and the Salvadoran people not to be surprised by the actions of organizations led by the terrorist fronts.

PDC

San Salvador, 4 October 1986.

GUATEMALA

MADRID DAILY INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT CEREZO

PM061304 Madrid ABC in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 24-25

[Interview with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo by Jose Elias in Guatemala City; date not given]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City -- [passage omitted] [Elias] In connection with the fire that destroyed the Spanish Embassy, the Madrid government is demanding as one of the conditions for the resumption of diplomatic relations "the apprehension and punishment" of the Guatemalan authors of this incredible violation of international law and of all rules of civilized coexistence, as well as compensation to the families of all the victims of this barbarous act. Has the Guatemalan Government met these conditions yet?

[Cerezo] A reasonable agreement has been reached with the Spanish Government, on the basis that the present government really has no responsibility for the past. For our part, we have said and have acknowledged there was some responsibility on the part of certain Guatemalan authorities in their intervention at the embassy. We have presented our acknowledgment of the fact and our apologies, and we have tried to reduce any causes of tension that might arise over this, since the government that came to power on 14 January -- although it bears no responsibility for Guatemala's immediate past -- emerged as a response of rejection to those governments imposed on the Guatemalan people. This was understood by the Spanish Government and, with an extremely reasonable attitude, it reduced its demands to that for a specific response to the families of those who died at the Spanish embassy.

[Elias] Is there any pressure from the Americans for Guatemala to relinquish its policy of neutrality in the area, as has been rumored so much?

[Cerezo] There have been rumors that the American Government would bring pressure to bear in a number of ways. We have not yet heard anything official. We have had consultations, have asked questions, and have warned we would not alter our initial stance, and we have received assurances that this will be respected. Be that as it may, we have been subjected to pressures -- but from conservative Guatemalan private business sectors and from certain political groups known to be of the extreme right, such as the National Liberation Movement.

[Elias] Does that mean that the United States is satisfied with your Central American policy?

[Cerezo] I cannot say that it feels satisfied. That would be too rash. Moreover, unofficial representatives of the Reagan administration, known for their rather conservative stance, have indicated their anxiety about Guatemala's neutrality, the attitude of those right-wing sectors, and of Guatemala's private business circles. Right-wing political parties indicate that some sectors in America might disagree with this policy. But, I stress, there is no official pressure from the American Government.

[Elias] The Argentine example -- with the trial and sentencing of military officers responsible for the "dirty war" -- created a number of expectations about whether the Cerezo government would act similarly with respect to the military officers who were the political leaders of recent years. What is your position on this?

[Cerezo] I have always said the government has not decided to take proceedings against members of the national Army, but we are determined to protect and support anyone wanting to do so. We proceeded from the following principle: The Guatemalan Army waged a war and won it. This entailed a high price in human lives which could, to a large extent, be attributed to repressive groups and extreme right wing political parties and to the sector of the Army that governed the country at the time. But the Army won the war, decided to rectify the electoral frauds by means of a coup d'etat, introduced the democratic process, and relinquished power to the government elected by the people. We do not believe they should be rewarded for this by being imprisoned, and the side that lost the war must also be taken into account -- the guerrillas, who are still fighting, now against a legitimately constituted government. But we are examining the possibility of the guerrillas being reintegrated with the country and of our pardoning the crimes which their seditious conduct entails. Our basic approach is to be impartial and to create conditions for a peaceful development of the institutional system: I emphasize that this is the government's position, and if anyone wants to have recourse to the courts to take proceedings against somebody, it is a process that must be decided on by the Supreme Court of Justice. I must point out that the previous government also introduced an amnesty that would make it very difficult for these trails to end in a guilty sentence. Be that as it may, the possibilities exist because that amnesty applies to combined political and common crimes and not necessarily to flagrant human rights violations.

[Elias] You mentioned some kind of approach by your government toward the guerrillas. Would you introduce some new kind of amnesty to cover sedition, and if so in what form?

[Cerezo] We are indeed examing the need to introduce an amnesty decree following the Congress' discussion of the possibility of repealing the previous amnesty decree (the controversial decree number 8/86 issued in the final days of the military government, which grants former governors an amnesty for connected political and common crimes committed between 23 March 1982, the date of the Rios Montt coup, and 15 January 1986, the date power was transferred to Vinicio Cerezo). Such a decree would envisage the possibility of people involved in the guerrillas returning to normal life. It is important to point out, that at present, over 1,000 people involved in various ways in political and military guerrilla activities have approached the government and been rehabilitated into civilian life without any danger of reprisals.

NICARAGUA

EPS SHOOTS DOWN ANTI-SANDINIST SUPPLY PLANE

PA062222 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2159 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 6 Oct (REUTER) -- The Defense Ministry reported this afternoon that a Douglas C-47 airplane, which brought supplies to the anti-Sandinist forces in southeastern Nicaragua, was shot down by the EPS.

The four-engine aircraft fell in the sector of El Tule, 30 km north of San Carlos and south of San Miguelito, in a mountainous area located in San Juan Province, approximately [words indistinct].

A reporter of the official radio station Voz de Nicaragua, called from the Sandinist command post in Juigalpa, where the zonal operations headquarters are located, and said local authorities have confirmed that what is involved is a C-47 cargo plane, which was carrying military supplies and food. The reporter added that military patrols sent to the area have not been able to reach the site due to heavy rains and floods.

Voz de Nicaragua Report

PA062139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2117 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The government radio station Voz de Nicaragua has reported that the EPS downed a "contra" plane today in southeastern Nicaragua.

The radio station reported that the aircraft involved was a cargo plane, possibly a DC-6, used to supply the rebels operating in southern Nicaragua.

The downing occurred in the Tule area, 30 km north of San Carlos and south of San Miguelito, according to preliminary reports by the radio station.

Defense Ministry Communique

PA070344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0305 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Communique of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, issued in Managua on 6 October]

[Text] 1. On 5 [as heard] October 1986, at 1245, EPS units of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Cazadores Battalion from the 55th Infantry Brigade of the 5th Military Region, shot down with a portable surface-to-air missile a camouflaged military aircraft. The aircraft violated our national airspace in the zone of El Tule, Rio San Juan Department, some 30 km north of San Carlos, the capital of a department located on the Costa Rican border.

2. The intruding aircraft was hit by our antiaircraft defense system while it was preparing to carry out a mission to bring supplies for the mercenary forces operating against our country from abroad.

3. The arrival of journalists by helicopter at the site where the EPS ground troops located the downed intruder plane has not been possible because the site is in a jungle-like region and because of weather conditions.

New attempts will be made tomorrow to take national and foreign journalists to the site.

4. Preliminary data indicate the downed aircraft is a tactical transport airplane, probably of the C-123 type. This information is to be verified later.

5. It has been preliminarily established that three crewmen died and that another one, who has identified himself as (Eugene Hafenfuf), was captured. (Hafenfuf) is a U.S. citizen, 35-years-old, and a military adviser in El Salvador. He said the three casualties were also U.S. citizens.

6. Our troops have established that the intruding plane was transporting more than 50,000 cartridges for AK rifles, PG-7 grenades [as heard], dozens of AKM rifles, jungle boots, and other materiel.

Managua, 6 October 1986.

CASTRO DIALOGUE AT THIRD CDR CONGRESS

FL292208 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Dialogue held by President Fidel Castro during 26 September session of the Third Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Castro] I wanted to ask the comrade something.

[Navarro] Yes, sir.

[Castro] How are the Committees laborers, workers in general, and students doing?

[Navarro] We...

[Castro] Let me ask the question. And has this work been done before or is this a new initiative?

[Navarro] It is a new initiative. We are doing this; we have created a form which includes aspects of the outstanding CDR's emulation. So, we talk individually with CDR comrades who are workers and explain the areas where he is committing himself, and we ask him, since you are a worker, do you commit yourself to be a good worker and efficiently fulfill your work? So, the comrade commits himself, and we include him in the form. He makes his own commitment and signs it. This will be checked by the CDR to see if he is fulfilling the tasks. We do the same thing with students.

[Castro] Had you done that work with students before?

[Navarro] No, it had not been done before.

[Castro] And when did you start doing it?

[Navarro] The outstanding CDR member award had been made before but not with the aspects that are incorporated now.

[Castro] When did you begin to do this work?

[Navarro] Well, we handed the commitments to the party on the 13th, during an event we held with Comrade Lazo at the sports center.

[Castro] Thirteenth of September. And when did the students make their commitment?

[Navarro] What was that again?

[Castro] When did they sign their commitments? In September, or was it during the preceding months?

[Navarro] No, it was before that. The work was begun 2 months before because we had to contact each CDR member.

[Castro] That work with students and laborers is very important. I believe you can win and be the host of the congress if you work well. I believe some good things are beginning to be done there, some activities and other things. Santiago is conducting some maneuvers and I believe they are doing a good job. I have reports about the cardiological center, Santiago's cardio-vascular surgical center. I have been told the quality of construction is very good. I plan to visit it to confirm it. [laughter] They say the quality of construction is even better than the one done in Havana, which is of pretty good quality and had few problems at the beginning of its operation. Do you have problems at the textile plant?

[Navarro] Yes, we are working on it.

[Castro] You have problems at the textile plant. We have also been thinking of a number of ideas for helping you to begin operating the textile plant. Comrade Lezcano and I have visited a Havana textile plant in the last few days. We were looking into some things and I believe we can help you begin operating the textile plant, because if that textile plant does not begin operating...[changes thought] The roofs almost will have to be redone because they were built flat. It is crazy -- 140,00 meters of flat roofing were built so we almost have to hope it does not rain, despite the need we have for rain. Today's newspaper said Havana's drought is the worst of the century. We needed a certain amount of rain and it has rained. However, the roofs have become a problem.

The other day when I was visiting an industrial plant under construction, I asked the technicians how long the roof would last and was told it was expected to last 5 years. See how far we have come building 5-year roofs? One of these days, the country will have to stop doing everthing else to rebuild roofs. It is crazy, is it not? Well, they are not crazy; they are ignorant university professors, specialists, engineers, and architects. The worst ignorance they have is to ignore their own ignorance. If the professor does not know, or anyone else knows...[leaves sentence unfinished] I say this because I know there is a group at the Cujae, [Jose Antonio Echeverria University City] or Icpjae, [expansion unknown] or whatever they are called now -- because names change so much that one has to carry a dictionary -- I know that a group has been created to seriously work on the roofs.

We have one of these problems at Santiago de Cuba's textile plant. About 140,000 square meters of flat roof were built. It was not a Cuban design or project. Cuba's crime was to have accepted that flat roof in a country that can have 1,500 millimeters of rain, where 500 [millimeters] can fall at one time. In 1979, 500 fell in less than 24 hours in Havana. It happened right after the Nonaligned Movement ended. I believe 3 or 4 years ago over 500 fell in 24 hours. How can a flat roof stand that? 500 millimeters creates a swimming pool on the roof. Afterwards it leaks, especially if the material used was not very good. The material they used was of fair quality and the roof was not slanted.

The best way to prevent problems is to [build slanted roofs]. So some of the fault you Santiago comrades have are not really yours; it is everyone's fault. What we have to demand from you is that you be responsible for your things because, at a certain time, we had the impression that Santiago was relying on past glories, and we had the right to demand current and future glories, current and future feats, and current and future heroisms of the hero city. [applause]

[Castro] Which municipality does your area belong to?

[Manuel Martinez] Plaza de la Revolucion.

[Castro] How many areas does Havana have?

[Martinez] In Plaza?

[Castro] You could use Plaza as an example.

[Martinez] Currently, Plaza has 81 zones. It used to have 60. It did not have 60 area chiefs.

[Castro] You were talking about a chief.

[Martinez] I was talking about an area chief.

[Castro] When you talk about area chiefs, how many zones does the area have?

[Martinez] Sometimes our former area chief, because of problems related to vacations and long sick leaves of some comrades, was covering three or four zones and also doing work...

[Castro] How many zones does an area usually have?

[Martinez] It should have, and we hope to have, an area chief per zone. That is the ideal.

[Castro] So then you have over 1,000 zones.

[Martinez] In Plaza? There are over 1,000 in Havana.

[Passage indistinct]

[Castro] But in Abrahantes, I understand area chiefs have up to two or three zones. Is this true?

[unidentified person] Up to two or three areas have been proposed, Commander.

[Castro] Because it has been suggested...[changes thought] Those are the men that are going to get the motorcycle with six [word indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Castro] There were 300.

[Unidentified person] Around 300 were going to get it.

[Castro] Because he is proposing they live there too. I was figuring out how many they were.

[Martinez] That would be ideal. We have evidence that when an area chief lives in his zone, he starts working the moment he sets foot outside his house. The comrade goes to the supermarket to get his groceries and sees what happens in the area. He goes for a ride with his family and he passes some of the area as he leaves. We can go to him any time -- without overdoing it of course because he has to rest and to take time off.

[Castro] How many years are you going to have him in the zone, in the area that is?

[Martinez] That is the problem, Commander, because there is no stability. The comrade was working ...

[Castro] Are you going to find a man who is going to stay 30 years in the same area?

[Martinez] We could work on the basis that he stay for a minimum 5-year period so that the work is consolidated.

[Castro] So at the end of the 5-year period you have to build another house. [laughter]

[Martinez] We could exchange it.

[Castro] Exchange it? Well, an exchange could take place. [applause]

[Martinez] The problem is that area chiefs have little stability.

[Castro] I do not doubt that the ideal would be that the man be very familiar with the place, with the neighbors, with everything. That would be ideal. I am asking how that ideal could be put into practice, because we also hope that the doctor remains there all his life. We plan to make him a specialist. But we know that not all 60 of them will remain in one place all their lives, because some will study another specialty, and some will be promoted to certain tasks. We should make efforts for the majority to remain in one place, including those who work in the mountains and now stay 2 years. Of course, the families always get a new doctor every 2 years. We are looking forward to the day when specialists go to the mountains and stay there. There are people who have a vacation for that. Among the 20,000 doctors we are going to have, I do not doubt that we will have the 500, 600, 400 or 500 that would be needed in the mountains on a permanent basis.

Of course, total permanency can never be achieved, because sometimes the doctor gets sick, sometimes he gets promoted, and so we are not going to get them to work there permanently. Maybe some day your ideal will be taken into consideration, because one estimates how many houses would be needed for the area's chief house or apartment. That may be attempted without aspiring to achieve 100 percent because these things are dynamic, men are promoted, are transferred to other tasks, and to various other things. I agree with you. It would be better if he did not have to take a bus, that he would not have to go from Marianao to Old Havana, or from Old Havana to Luyano. It would be more convenient for him. He could dedicate more time to his work. These doctors as well as nurses, will have the advantage of having their workplace next to their house and, therefore, they will not have to take a bus, spend 'one cent of bus' fuel, or anything. That is why I wanted above all to find out how many areas were involved. Because it would be practically impossible and too expensive to find one man per area. He is being provided means of transportation so that he can take care of three or four zones.

I believe that is a problem and, considering this discussion, evidently, do you know why the ones from Havana were the ones that were talking about it? Because there are more problems in Havana. Over there, someone may just steal a cow. Here they will steal it if they find it around somewhere, but they do not raise cows at the central park, and the zoo is well cared for. They will even steal an elephant if one is not careful [laughter], and they will kill it. They would distribute and sell a lion [laughter].

But another topic discussed here by various comrades that caught my attention is vigilance. Vigilance is not only to watch; viligance is combativeness. Combat not only in the social field of criminal activities, but in political activities as well. But they are mainly referring to crimes--individuals who sell meat, individuals who sell things, individuals who are involved in irregularities by diverting resources. What Havana is showing is what we could call a lack of necessary and sufficient combativeness. So it appears that this vigilance has to be added to combativeness. Not only as a preventative it is true. Many comrades have spoken well here that the Committee educates, prevents, directs, and straightens people up and retrains them, but the committee has to show combativeness. I believe that there are a few basic concepts we have to walk out with from this congress. If nobody tells anything to a lumpen--an anti-social individual -- because they are afraid of him... [leaves thought unfinished] Some say that they took over the circle, and it is true that they had taken them over in some places. Sometimes they leave the road free to those individuals. Bullies were noted again -- something that had disappeared with the revolution. So, the comrades were able to show a lack of sufficient combativeness. It is true that if everything that is done wrong is relentlessly combated everywhere, it is bad [as heard].

I believe vigilance and combativeness can be translated into one term: It is the task of the committee; but it should be done openly, because one of the basic virtues of a citizen, of a patriot, of a revolutionary is courage. Who are we going to be afraid of? If we are not afraid of the yankees who are so powerful, so criminal, so brutal... so, we are not afraid of the yankees and we defy them, but we are afraid of a common criminal. Of course, some things have been said here. A comrade was applauded when he said that some of these people are capable of killing just to steal. The fairness of punishing a thief is less questionable than punishing somebody who went crazy for other reasons, such as a passionate crime or the like. He went crazy. Some of these people who steal, who kill to steal... [leaves thought unfinished]

One may also ask what should be done with one of those managers who defrauds public goods. Our laws are mild with regard to thieves. There are people who have stolen 50,000 or 100,000. There are others who are worse because they corrupt workers. They have corrupted 20, 30, 40, 50 [workers]. They have responsibilities and betray those responsibilities. Maybe our sanctions should be made harsher in those cases. They are rather frequent. If someone kills somebody, he turns 20 people into individuals capable of killing to steal.

Also to be discussed is the need to strengthen some kind of sanctions, especially those related to embezzlement and stealing. Other socialist countries have pretty severe penalties. I read cables from the Soviet Union saying that they tried and even executed someone over there. I read cables from China saying that they executed I do not know who in Shanghai. So, maybe our sanctions for those who are responsible, not for any kind of theft, but for the betrayal of their responsibilities, for stealing and sometimes for turning dozens of people into thieves, undoubtedly are going to have to be a little harsher.

What the comrade said is true. An individual who killed was in the streets after 10 years because he behaved well when he was [in jail], 10 years went by and what he did was forgotten. But I still believe managers who steal are worse, or just as bad. The sanction should be greater as the responsibility and the position is greater -- which puts him into a position where he can steal and corrupt many people.

I have said before that our peoples are not characterized by discipline; Latins are not characterized by discipline [repeats himself]. Discipline in us.... [changes thought] This blend we Latins have, in general, does not have discipline. Many countries have had it [discipline], a tradition for a long time. I have said before, well, one has to see who were the ones who conquered and colonized this hemisphere. They came, looted, and killed. It has been said that sometimes ships came full of criminals. Criminals participated in all those kinds of expeditions. They left us with all the most corrupt customs for centuries. This country, that was the last one to liberate itself, experienced over 4 centuries of direct colonialism, of corruption. And after that, it existed for almost 60 years under the corrupt republic. We have had over 4 and 1/2 centuries of corruption. That was the only thing they learned. They learned to cheat, steal, sell things, and to steal from here and there. It is somewhat in the people's blood. We are not disciplined. It is said that the comrades from the GDR are very disciplined, that they are Germans with traditions. I know about many of these European countries -- I have observed them, I have observed more than I have realized. They have much more discipline than we do and a greater disciplinary tradition than we have. What we received were 4 and 1/2 centuries of bad examples, of corruption, of indiscipline, of theft. What brings a little discipline is the revolution.

Of course, we are not as bad as other countries. I truly do not know how they can solve this, because there are some countries -- I do not want to mention names -- where everyone steals, without exception. Everyone is bribed, every day and at all times -- all officials, all policemen, everyone. It would be very rare here to find a policeman who would allow himself to be bribed. It would be very rare. It would be very rare to find an official who allows himself to be bribed, to be bought. There may be some. There are people who steal, but in this country the vast majority of the people do not steal. The vast majority of the people are honest.

This is why we have to strongly combat, to fence off, reduce, educate, and isolate those vices we inherited during 4 and 1/2 centuries. The bad things is that this spreads -- and that is why the responsibilities of individuals, who not only steal but also corrupt, are go great. Some countries have the habit, yes, there are some countries in this hemisphere where everyone has the habit of stealing, all officials and all policemen steal. From that point of view, one could say that this is the most honest country one can imagine. But we have to get rid of that lack of discipline we still have, of corruption, of irresponsibility, so it does not turn into a cancer that spreads and spreads and allows the day to come when everyone steals. Who will fix a country where everyone steals, where everyone has the habit of violating the law and of stealing. That is one of the great tasks of the revolution and one of the great contradictions of our society.

Now we are punctual. The average Cuban had no concept of what punctuality was. They say the British are punctual, they talk abut the British punctuality. Well, now I believe we are more punctual than the British because we arrive before the set time.

I remember that at the Harare Nonaligned Summit they called for the meeting to begin at such a time, 8 in the morning, 9 in the morning, and I was 15 minutes before that time. To tell you the truth, when I arrived there was no one there. I arrived and the place was empty, but I was there on time every day, all week. I was possibly the last one to leave just because I had quite a bit of work there. I said we have to be better than the British. We have to arrive before the set time. That did not use to happen here.

I believe the revolution has instilled many virtues in our people. I believe those are the best flowers of the revolution; we have to take care of them and multiply them. That is what the comrades mean when they say we have to struggle, we have to do some weeding. That is what the comrades mean when they say vigilance is something more than to watch, observe, and guard. I believe we should fiercely defend that. It is not a bad habit; it is an illness and a vice that still remains. We cannot let it defeat us. One of the comrades said something which is shameful, that if someone shouted thief! Everyone would go after him. Of course, revolutionaries were more concerned over political activities, in the struggle against counterrevolutionary activities. That activity decreased. One can never let the guard down because these [counterrevolutionary activities] could come up at any time. That is what the enemy wants. These anti-social activities were not combated for may years. The least thing we could hope for from this congress is that we walk out of this congress with an increased combativeness -- increased. [applause]

An Havana comrade brought statistical data, information regarding things that are incorrect, that are wrong. It is true that there are many factors. As we explained before, some things were done, institutions were created here, which promoted trade and capitalism -- they were being promoted. The wheeler-dealers emerged. They are lazy people who do not want to work, who steal. It is true that they steal much of the raw material, but sometimes they get it from dumpsters, from dumpsters [repeats himself] and steal. It is true that the vast majority of raw materials [were stolen] or since they had a lot of money, they bought every brush in Havana. They bought [brushes] to make earrings, to make earrings and bracelets of that color and sold them at any price. The money supply here increased incredibly. Managers who began to relax the norms are to blame. There were comrades who earned two or three norms [as heard].

The peasants' free market created a lot of millionaires. Many wheeler-dealers were on the way to being millionaires. They made money with anything they put in the market. Some of those individuals, who maybe make 1,000 pesos a month, hardly pay rent, their public transportation is very cheap, and the goods they buy with the [ration] book are reasonable. The money supply created all kinds of problems for us, and they live off that; there are still people like that. The comrade was trying to say that, despite measures, there are still those kinds of people around. Of course, a recent and well documented study was conducted of what the interior ministry has done in the last few weeks. What was happening? Well, enterprises decided to manufacture goods for the people. But we have created -- it has been created -- because I at least do not feel responsible for creating the cheap manager's mentality. Many managers with cheap mentalities were created. Those who could manufacture skimmers did not do so because maybe it was not profitable. The state enterprises were doing the same things as capitalists: I am not going to manufacture skimmers because it is not profitable; I am going to manufacture something else. So, they stopped manufacturing skimmers, or they would not manufacture them even when they could.

How many times have we not talked about marginal productions, which is also something questionable. I believe the state has capabilities; socialism can produce anything it wants. Twenty production vacuums were created -- things that can be useful -- such as a plastic or wire hair pin or a hanger. So those individuals took advantage of those needs and stole wire from here, plastic from there, and began to produce them. State and ministry enterprises were incapable of producing such things due to their cheap capitalist mentality and they created the gap.

Many of these things could have been solved. So we are saying, the state can solve this one way or another. There were no enterprises in the prisons; we always had the problem of providing work for inmates. Many of the inmates' relatives need help because they are not responsible [for what the inmates did]. So, they should work and produce some income. In a few weeks they produced hundreds of articles. I said collect all those things the wheeler-dealers produce. Let us see if we can produce them or not. They already have mass productions of everything: brooms, this gadget used to make potato chips -- whatever they are called -- the thing to do plantain or potato chips, everything, It is no big deal. They created something simple and now they are producing things. Of course, they do not have an enterprise mentality. With all the raw material, with the same one that the wheeler-dealers manufactured, they had already manufactured over 100,000 hangers, for example, and many other things. It is incredible that socialism says [rephrases] or for any reason is incapable of producing what some wheeler-dealers produce from stolen raw material. We have opened the gap between us and them. The socialist state was the one that gave them the space. Some philosophers were the ones who did not foresee some of those problems. So, there are 40, 50, 100 things [wheeler-dealers produce] and I said, let us produce 10 times the things that all the wheeler-dealers produce with manpower that is there [in prison]. There was a time when that manpower helped to produce dairies, schools, towns, and many things. Now they have organized a true assembly line production. They produce everything -- things like rolling pins and tin graters. Someone made a remark...[leaves thought unfinished].

No, the CDR comrades are not to blame, they are not fully responsible. The socialist state, the socialist government, the socialist leadership are greatly responsible because they created spaces, gaps, did stupid things, got caught up in bureaucracy, and were mediocre in dealing with many problems. It is true that the revolution has had a number of brilliant ideas that have been carried out, but all kinds of idiotic things have been done. I was talking to a comrade and told him to be prepared to discuss. Of course, a revolutionary always has to discuss, but sometimes one realizes that it is not easy.

Recently, I visited a textile plant. The (?Balanche) spinning mill. It is very important because many factories depend on the yarn that is manufactured there. We have the cotton and the spinning mill, raw material, everything, but it is far away. A number of houses were built. At least 1,000, 1,200, 1,500 houses were needed if we wanted that factory to really work. The houses should have been built at the same time the mill was built.

There is a ghost town there. It is very ironic that the town is called Abel Santamaria, that is what they call it. There are about 200 or 300 houses there, about 100 families live there. Great efforts are being made to boost the housing program there, because we see the situation where the spinning mill cannot have permanent workers and have numerous problems. People from the entire municipality work there, from all the city's municipalities. About 2,500 [workers] are needed there. There is a complex there and an old towel factory. The town was the one that had to be built. Yes, there are few buildings, but the town does not even have streets--nothing. The town does not have stores. It does not have a nursery for infants or a drug store --recently they opended a drug store in an apartment.

There is an enormous stable in the open space where public buildings should be. It is right in the middle surrounded by buildings. They were bad ideas, stupidities, because the store's investor was domestic trade [ministry]. I do not know who was the Nursery's investor; the other investor was someone else: the one in charge of the streets was someone else.

Instead of building the town the way they used to be built, in their entirety, with key on hand the way we did in (Alamar) for so long [leaves thought unfinished]. There the child care centers, the schools were built first. That town does not have child care centers; that town does not have schools; that town does not have streets; that town does not have stores; that town does not have anything. There are 800 workers living there because there are some from Oriente, but they do not have a quota because they do not have a store. They do not have a dining room there. One sees the problems in a factory and sees a group of many young people who go to do things with enthusiasm. I imagine someone working in the store.

When I finished visiting the mill -- I went with Comrade Lezcano -- I said let us see if there is the much talked about ghost town, that does not have anything. [words indistinct] and I went to the ghost town. Those from the west that you see in movies have more things. [laughter] I asked how one gets to the town because that place does not have streets and is difficult to find, lost among cane fields. The responsible comrade from the complex's labor union said she was going to guide us. She rode with us and explained she had some difficulties because it is very hard to deal with that town's situation. She said: I explain the difficulties to the comrades. I told her: You cannot explain anything -- anything -- because that is simply unexplainable. I tell her you see.... [leaves sentence unfinished] She says the workers tell me about the problems at the dining room; they tell me about this, about the streets, and so on. I say, how do you expect them to solve that problem if Lezcano and I are going to have to work hard to solve them, to build streets, to build public buildings, and a child care center, so there is something there? [indistinct remark from the audience] What? Are you the one? Well, I am glad to have the comrade as a great witness. [applause]

So how can I explain it? That is unexplainable. That is why I say we have to be so strong, inexorable with the irresponsible ones, with idiots, and with imbeciles, because they weaken our arguments. It is not only that they harm us with their idiocies, but they harm us morally, politically, and they disarm us. I say that one has to struggle even without arms. One has to struggle, one has to defend the revolution against all those rejects. Undoubtedly, everything that is done wrong weakens the morale and the revolutionary's arguments. We have to do this not only because of its direct damage, the political and even the ideologic damage [words indistinct] do not tell them that capitalism did not build any houses and that the guy had an army of unemployed people there, that nobody failed to attend his job because they would die of hunger, because they did not have even an aspirin, no, no, no. They say this is crazy. Since these are objective crazy things, a town has not been built. [leaves thought unfinished] That has nothing to do with socialism; it is a lack of integration, or integrity of investments. [There are] houses without streets, towns without stores, without child care centers, without schools, with nothing. But there is no reason for this to happen; it happens because of foolishness, and a lack of planning and organizational capabilities.

There is a plant located a few hundred meters from Boyeros' Airport that has to bring workers from across the country.

So one says that this people's enthusiasm is noteworthy, that they have more [enthusiasm] than they should have, and that they have more than one would expect. That shows the faith people have in the revolution. At least the people instinctively understand that, beyond the foolishness, the revolution is trying to do things. It does not accomplish them because of a number of idiocies. All those problems, were involved, I believe, when the ideologic struggle was discussed here, along with revolutionary vigilance, and combativeness. Sometimes the job of the mayor is not easy. Sometimes the life of the man who has to be there is very difficult. Of course, in dealing with that, the only possible attitude is not to lose trust or faith and have the complete conviction that, despite all its mistakes and all its nonsense, the revolution is a million times fairer and better than capitalism and all its crap. [applause]

Sometimes we get tangled in problems. We saw the article published, I believe last Sunday, by JUVENTUD REBELDE about the rum distilleries. There is chaos, a mess. In one [section] they had a sign saying that they do not sell wholesale. Another one said they sell with a funnel, another one sold ... [leaves thought unfinished] The party in Havana called a meeting with all the chiefs of the gastronomy services, services [repeats himself] to study that matter. Later, we invited the minister of foodstuff industry [and asked] what was happening, whether we were turning alcoholics, and why there were no bottles, and why a bottle was not sold at bars. It was seen how it increases. Because one could see a great amount of money in the streets, it has consequences for that also. The rum that used to be sold has been doubled in 3 or 4 years -- it is not enough; it is not enough. [repeats himself] They said that it is at maximum production capability. What is the limit? We are going to have to modify prices. When the rum consumption limit begins to affect the health of the people who buy rum... [leaves thought unfinished] there is no reason why we have to promote alcoholism here. The problem came up. There was some kind of shortage [words indistinct].

The beer problem was discussed. Here in the capital -- I am not talking about the interior of the country -- there are problems also. The amount of beer boxes that are distributed in the capital have tripled during the last few months. Not so long ago, less than 100,000 boxes were distributed in the gastronomical network, or rather -- yes -- the one that is sold to the public, not to the restaurant network. The people drink in different places: the labor union organizes an event, or the social circles, all that. Well, it has been tripled. However, I have heard a number of people say they could not get beer, that they could not get beer. [repeats himself] A number of people have requested that it be distributed by family units, that it be included in the [rationing] book. [applause]

Yes, I am talking about Havana. I am not talking about any other place. I am talking about Havana. Last night we met for 2 hours and discussed those problems. I asked the minister, who opposed it, to include it [in the rationing book] because he said later they will want everything through the book. I told him it is not the same thing. If we produce 800 [words indistinct] yogurts, who is going to think that it will be included in the book so one can get one [word indistinct] yogurt every 30 years? [laughter]

There are many things that are produced and are sold in the parallel market because prices are being controlled there. There are hundreds of new goods being produced, but they cannot be produced for 10 million people, for 50,000, 100,000, 200,000, 500,000, or 1 million -- there is not enough. Well, let the prices control [the distribution], such as when the price of eggs goes up and down and the price of butter goes up and down. Some of these products we said ...[leaves thought unfinished].

Beer [consumption] has tripled. If we can double that, we will be making an effort. If after making the effort to double it -- let us assume that we ration it, yes that we ration it the way the people are asking...[leaves thought unfinished] I say I want them to take a poll. In part, that is what I am doing now. Conduct a poll to see how many people want it to be included in the book? [crowd shouts] I asked them to conduct a poll and later I will decide on how it can be obtained every 40 days. If we produce more, we will shorten the cycle. If later, instead of having 300,000 we get 500,000, after making a great productive effort by collecting...[leaves thought unfinished] I think the matter of bottle and raw material collection is going to come up here also. I say a principle has to be established. They were afraid that the lack of collection affected this. I said, well, let everyone looking for a beer bring the box and the bottles, and they they will get one and turn one in -- production cannot be affected that way. [applause]

Now, what is happening? The lazy person, the lumpen, the person who does not work, is the one who buys the beer in those 270 places that were set up. The worker does not buy it. [applause] We have tripled [production] and half the people cannot get any. They have to go somewhere and pay 1.20 for it. Thousands of individuals can spend all their time queuing for beer at the free market. Thousands of individuals queue at the free market, and we have tripled it. Let us increase it to 500,000, and if we cannot do more and we still cannot sell it at the free market, then we can sell it freely and the price control it. That way we get rid of the procedures and mechanisms. But we can do this only after having made a great productive effort -- that is if we still cannot do it with 500,00 boxes. By doing this, we are making the beer problem much more difficult to solve: Whether the boxes or whether the two machines which were bought over a number of years have reached the limit of what they could produce. After all, it would be 100,000 more boxes to distribute each month, or 150,000 or 200,000. If we make a great productive effort and still the allotted money is not enough, we will do the same as we did with coffee and butter.

But, I would suggest that -- yes -- let us put it on the ration card -- do not worry about distribution to family groups. Now, what happens? There must be thousands of persons making a living out of queuing. One guy could buy two boxes of beer every day and this irritates people. All these things help the wheeler-dealers. [merolicos] -- this trafficking, all this type of thing. We get tied up in knots looking for sulutions here and there for things that are simple enough. Increase production, control it in the meanwhile and, after the greatest effort has been made and no other options are left, then control it with the price.

In the end, to solve many of these problems of distribution by family groups in those 270 places, we have to have a network. Then, since the network was reduced, to guarantee the collection in the end you have to plan in advance that a good portion of the population is going to collect one of those beers -- and of that there is a lot [words indistinct]. No practical answer or clear explanation is given.

This is what I am saying and proposing. It went up to 300,000. Well, let us raise it up to 400,000, to 500,000, and control it, so that there may be someone buying it for 60 (?cents) and selling it for 1 peso or 1.20. If a great productive effort of 500,000 is not enough, let us sell it freely based on the price of 70, 80, 90, or whatever. But there is no other choice. There is not alternative now. What we have has to be controlled. That is the fairest thing. We will stop a bunch of thieves, and we avoid hundreds of thousands of disgusted family groups which see that lazy persons, dishonest persons, scoundrels, and criminals are able to get beer, buy it, and drink as many as they want, and sell as many as they want, while they -- the professionals, nurses, teachers, doctors, and factory workers -- have no way of getting one of those beers sold there, despite the fact that 300,000 boxes are being sold every month.

I am telling this story here for two reasons; to know your thoughts on this, and to emphasize that there are errors in many objective-type factors. You have spoken a lot about the managers and their carelessness, and that they facilitate and permit theft due to lack of controls, and things like that. But I think that on this concept of vigilance, which has been discussed so much, I have been able to learn what you wanted to voice. All this can be summed up by saying that there must be necessary combativeness. We must struggle for the revolution, even without reasons, because there is a more powerful reason than any other, which is the revolution itself. We are defenders of the revolution. [applause]

But we must be merciless with those who disarm us morally. They weaken our argument, or at least they weaken our authority to argue. And I swear to you that sometimes one suffers more from moral injury caused by stupidity than from material injury -- the moral injury that badly done things [words indistinct]. I am certain we will find a solution to everything. I am certain, certain. [applause] We mentioned here the doctors' home-offices. In Havana, we have built more than 500, and this was with no work force. It is a miracle that the microbrigades, those who are surplus in factories, or the goodwill of the workers. [sentence as heard] That is how the 500 houses were built, which means 500 doctors.

We have a plan for (?child care centers). Later on next year, we will implement it in other places in the country. At the moment we have more economic difficulties than ever, and less foreign currency than ever. Ah, but if we have stone and sand quarries there, and if we can take out a little more stone and sand, and if we can produce a little more cement, and a few more steel rods, that is what the workers are doing for this microbrigade plan being resurrected here in the capital where the housing problem is extremely grave. Well, out of nothing, out of the good will of the workers all this is being done.

It is really difficult at this moment with all the difficulties we have. We have never had greater difficulties -- never. I explained in Sancti Spiritus about the convertible currency we now have. We do not have the resources. Now, we do have a textile factory making thread, which can produce 15,000 tons of thread. We have just completed a knitted materials factory, which can produce 50 million square meters to make pullovers [preceding word in English] not to give the wheeler-dealers for them to sell -- pullovers, underwear, bloomers [word in English], all kinds of things, clothing, bathrobes, everything. [passage as heard] [applause] We have a gigantic factory there with a flat roof, unfortunately; thousands of workers with a good attitude and the potential for solving problems; the machinery, the raw materials, and everything we need for that. There are many problems we can solve with a little imagination, organization, work, and efficiency.

We are now studying some ideas in connection with the textile industry. Some ideas I do not want to mention yet, which are possible solutions that might help Santiago also. And we have the resources; we do not need any more money or anything.

As if I would believe, well, that in Havana there is no work force, and nobody for building. If you add up those who have no job but remain in payrolls, overstaffing, and underutilized workdays, there is enough work force to carry out a gigantic housing plan in the capital. We have factories for cement, for steel rods, for sand, for stone, and for everything. Wherever you look, there are possibilities. The workers at the quarries pledge to do more; they know they can do more -- more with sand and stone. Those in Antillana de Acero pledge to make 15,000 tons more of steel rods, and everywhere there are possibilites. What is needed is a break with the bureaucratic mentality, with myths, and things, and to solve problems.

And that is why I say there is no problem which cannot be solved or explained -- well explained so that it can be understood and grasped. This is a people which is truly revolutionary, a people truly educated, a people truly having a political understanding, who know economics, the national economics, international economy -- everything.

I have perhaps overextended myself a bit too much, but it was what I wanted to mention when I heard the comrades here insinuating things, insinuating things. They still are talking about the disorder and those matters. Armando, I think what you said is the truth, discussing as we are discussing, and talking as we are talking, and calling things by their names, so as to draw conclusions and prepare a working line out for the CDR's. That is what I feel [words indistinct] make this a historical congress. [applause]

HAVANA NOTES MOVE ON CASTRO - SHEVARDNADZE TALKS

PA061757 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro met in Havana on Sunday with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze who briefly visited Cuba. During the conversations, Fidel Castro voiced his support for CPSU policy and the various proposals by the Soviet Government for solving the problems of disarmament, including the initiative of holding a top-level meeting with the United States next Saturday and Sunday.

The two parties agreed on the need to promote joint action by the socialist countries in the struggle for the practical materialization of the program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Fidel Castro and Shevardnadze stated their concern over the aggressive U.S. escalation in Central America, particularly against Nicaragua, and condemned the U.S. Government attempts to block Latin American efforts for solving regional conflicts. They also praised the contributions of the Nonaligned Movement to the cause of the liberation of peoples and demanded the enforcement of the economic sanctions demanded by the international community against South Africa.

In conclusion, both parties voiced their support for a radical reorganization of international economic relations that will contribute to the just solution of the developing countries' foreign debt problem.

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS

PA061952 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez have begun official talks here in Havana. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties discussed Cuban-Bolivian relations, the Central American situation, and other topics of bilateral interest..

On behalf of his government, the Bolivian foreign minister hailed Cuba's recent entry into the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI, while Isidoro Malmierca reiterated Cuban support for Bolivia's right to obtain a sea outlet. The Bolivian foreign minister began his official visit to Cuba last Friday.

Agreements Signed; Interview

FL062334 Havana Radio Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban and Bolivian Foreign Ministers Isidoro Malmierca and Guillermo Bedregal, respectively, have held official talks in Havana and discussed the situation in Central America and other topics of interest. Bedregal, who is in our country at the invitation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, has called the foreign debt a difficult and damaging disease which afflicts the peoples of Latin America and the Third World.

The Bolivian diplomat granted a press conference this afternoon in the Cubanacan Protocol Hall in Havana.

[Begin recording] We have made a global examination of the world situation. We have exchanged opinions in reference to Central American problems and expressed Bolivia's concern in strengthening the Contadora and support groups for the purpose of achieving a Latin American solution to this problem. [end recording]

The Bolivian delegation signed three documents, one on bilateral consular relations, another on bilateral technological and scientific cooperation, and the third on cultural cooperation.

Bedregal's visit is the first to Cuba made by a Bolivian foreign minister since the triumph of the revolution.

JAMAICA

FOUR AMERICANS HELD HOSTAGE FOR DRUG DEAL

FL031806 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 3, CANA -- Police said today they detained two men after freeing four Americans from a cage Wednesday during an anti-drug raid on a remote mountainous village.

Police withheld the names of the Americans, who they said had been held hostage in demand for payment on marijuana shipments. The detained men were identified as Dudley Young, 50, and Almo Hogg, 30.

Police said they found the Americans locked in the grilled metal cage with their hands tied. They had been there for two days and fed hot peppered water, police said.

They said the captors were demanding U.S. 100,000 dollars for marijuana and other drugs reportedly shipped to Miami in February on credit.

The police were told that the men came back to Jamaica on a marijuana mission, were spotted by their creditors, and held captive.

POLICE APPOINTMENT TO IMPROVE HUMAN RIGHTS IMAGE

FL062200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2136 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 6, CANA -- The Jamaica police force has appointed a deputy commissioner to help improve the human rights image of the force.

Police commissioner Herman Ricketts named Former Assistant Commissioner Bertram Millwood deputy commissioner for administration and training. He said that Millwood's job was to strengthen the supervision and better development of the whole area of human rights and the observance of interntional treaties to which we subscribe.

The promotion of Millwood, who holds a law degree, came along with over 100 other appointments in the force. It followed the recent report by the New York-based human rights group, America's Watch, accusing Jamaican police of summary executions, illegal detentions, and detaining suspects in degrading conditions.

Both Commissioner Ricketts and National Security Minister Winston Spaulding described the report as unbalanced and sensational.

Ricketts said there were, like in most places, excesses among a minority of policemen here, but that the high command was taking steps to stamp it out.